GIFT
JAN 21 1915

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

FOUNDED TO AID IN THE PREVENTION AND ALLEVIATION OF HUMAN SUFFERING IN TIMES OF WAR AND PEACE

10:1

JANUARY 1915

PUBLISHED BY
THE AMERICAN RED CROSS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The

American Red Cross Magazine

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE

AMERICAN RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE is owned, edited, published and controlled by the American Red Cross---the official volunteer aid Society of the United States, chartered by the Congress of the United States "to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war and to carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and to apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities."

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP.—Any citizen of the United States is eligible for enrollment as a member of the Red Cross. There are three classes of membership: life membership, sustaining membership, and annual membership. The dues for life membership are $100, for sustaining membership $10, payable annually, and for annual membership $1, payable annually. Applications for membership should be addressed to the Secretary of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or to the Secretary of a local Chapter. The above dues include fifty cents subscription to the American Red Cross Magazine—subscription without membership fifty cents a year.. Single copies fifteen cents.

Entered as second-class matter April 28, 1913, at the Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

President

HON. WOODROW WILSON

Vice-President

MR. ROBERT W. DE FOREST

National Director

MR. ERNEST P. BICKNELL

Treasurer

HON. JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS

Counselor

HON. JOHN W. DAVIS

Secretary

MR. CHARLES L. MAGEE

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Appointed by the President of the United States.

Major General George W. Davis, U. S. A. (Retired), *Chairman.*

Honorable Robert Lansing, Counselor, Department of State,
To represent the Department of State.

Honorable John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, United States Treasury,
To represent the Department of the Treasury.

Brig.-Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, U. S. A.,
To represent the War Department.

Rear Admiral William C. Braisted, Surgeon General, U. S. Navy,
To represent the Navy Department.

Honorable John W. Davis, Solicitor General,
To represent the Department of Justice.

Elected by the Board of Incorporators.

Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Robert W. de Forest, New York, N. Y.
Colonel A. C. Kaufman, Charleston, S. C.
Judge W. W. Morrow, San Francisco, Cal.
Honorable John Bassett Moore, New York, N. Y.
Honorable James Tanner, Washington, D. C.

Elected by Delegates.

Brigadier General Charles Bird, U. S. A. (Retired).
Mr. William W. Farnam, New Haven, Conn.
Mr. John M. Glenn, New York, N. Y.
Honorable Franklin K. Lane, Washington, D. C.
Honorable Charles Nagel, St. Louis, Mo.
Honorable Charles D. Norton, New York, N. Y.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

FORM OF BEQUEST

A will in the form following may be used to bequeath money for the purposes of the Red Cross. It would be well to have the same signed by THREE WITNESSES in the presence of the testator and of each other.

All legacies, not otherwise specified, are applied to the Endowment Fund.

I, A. B., of_____ (testator's domicil), hereby make and publish the following as my last will and testament:

I give and bequeath to the American National Red Cross, a corporation in the District of Columbia, created by Act of Congress of the United States of America, its successors and assigns, the sum of

_____ Dollars.

(A. B.)_____

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named A. B. as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who have hereunto subscribed our names at his request as witnesses theretn, in the presence of the said testator and of each other.

_____

_____

_____

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The American Red Cross Magazine

CONTENTS FOR JANUARY, 1915

PAGE

A SUNBEAM IN A DARK CORNER.....*Frontispiece*
From a Painting by Bessie Pease Gutmann.

THE WAR BLIGHT.....*By Irvin S. Cobb*.. 5

PRESIDENT WILSON ON THE RELIEF SITUATION..... 9

SOME HUMANITARIAN STEPS..... 11

SYSTEMATIC GIVING HELPS GREATLY..... 13

THE FUTURE! (A Prophecy.).....*By Charles Wagner*.. 14

RED CROSS ANNUAL MEETING..... 15

SPLENDID GROWTH OF CHAPTERS..... 19

REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE MIDDLE WEST.....*By John J. O'Connor*.. 20

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS FIGHT PROGRESSES..... 23

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION MAKES IMPORTANT MOVE..... 24

OPINION AND COMMENT..... 27

A LETTER FROM MUNICH..... 29

LET'S WAKE UP!.....*By Austin Cunningham*.. 30

HANDLING THE VITAL MAIL.....*By William Foley*.. 32

TAKING OLD SANTA TO ARMAGEDDON.....*By Frank G. Heaton*.. 34

WORD FROM THE FRONT..... 37

STAY NEUTRAL, SAYS MR. TAFT..... 41

A CONSERVANCY PROJECT TO PREVENT MISERY *By Arthur Powell Davis*.. 43

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

HV 5147
.B43
v.10

From a Painting by Bessie Pease Gutmann

A SUNBEAM IN A DARK CORNER

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

VOLUME TEN JANUARY, 1915 NUMBER ONE

The War Blight

BY
IRVIN S. COBB

(Written Especially for the American Red Cross.)

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Mr. Cobb, the brilliant and famous staff writer of the* Saturday Evening Post, *generously contributed the following vivid story of the misery and desolation he saw, during a recent trip through the European War zone, especially to help the American Red Cross in furthering the unprecedented relief work which is now engaging the world's attention.*

RECENTLY I have been in four of the countries concerned in the present war—Belgium, France, Germany, and England. I was also in Holland, having traversed it from end to end within a week after the fall of Antwerp when every road coming up out of the South was filled with Belgian refugees.

In Belgium I saw this:

Homeless men, women and children by thousands and hundreds of thousands. Many of them had been prosperous, a few had been wealthy, practically all had been comfortable. Now, with scarcely an exception they stood all upon one common plane of misery. They had lost their homes, their farms, their workshops, their livings and their means of making livings.

CONDITIONS UNSPEAKABLE

I saw them tramping aimlessly along wind-swept, rain-washed roads, fleeing from burning and devastated villages. I saw them sleeping in open fields upon the miry earth with no cover and no shelter. I saw them herded together in the towns and cities to which many of them ultimately fled, existing God alone knows how. I saw them—ragged, furtive scarecrows—prowling in the shattered ruins of their houses, seeking salvage where there was no salvage to be found. I saw them living like the beasts of the field, upon such things as the beasts of the field would reject. I saw them standing in long lines waiting for their poor share of the dole of a charity which already was nearly exhausted. I saw their towns when hardly one stone stood upon another. I saw their abandoned farm lands where the harvests rotted in the furrows and the fruit hung mildewed and ungathered upon the trees. I saw their cities where trade was dead and credit was a thing which no longer existed. I saw them staggering from weariness and from the weakness of hunger. I saw all these sights repeated and multiplied infinitely—yes and magnified, too—but not once did I see a man or woman or even a child that wept or cried out. If the Belgian soldiers won the world's admiration by the resistance which they made against tremendously overpowering numbers, the people of Belgium—the families of their soldiers—should have the world's admiration and pity for the courage, the patience and the fortitude they have displayed under the load of an affliction too dolorous for any words to describe, too

Digitized by Google 351229 Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

A STREET SCENE IN NIEUPORT, BELGIUM

terrible for any imagination to picture.

In France I saw a pastoral land overrun by soldiers and racked by war until it seemed the very earth would cry out for mercy. I saw a country literally stripped of its men in order that the regiments might be filled. I saw women hourly striving to do the ordained work of their fathers, husbands, brothers and sons, hourly piecing together the jarred and broken fragments of their lives. I saw countless villages turned into smoking, filthy, ill-smelling heaps of ruin. I saw schools that were converted into hospitals and factories changed into barracks. I saw the industries that were abandoned and the shops that were bare of customers, the shopkeepers standing before empty shelves looking bankrutpcy in the face. I saw the unburied dead lying between lines, where for weeks they had laid and where for weeks and perhaps months to come, they would continue to lie, and I saw the graves of countless numbers of other dead who were so hurriedly and carelessly buried that their limbs in places protruded through the soil, poisoning the air with hideous smells and giving abundant promise of the pestilence which must surely follow. I saw districts noted for their fecundity on the raw edge of famine and a people proverbial for their light heartedness who had forgotten how to smile.

Soldiers in Tatters

In Germany I saw innumerable men, maimed and mutilated in every conceivable fashion. I saw these streams of wounded pouring back from the front endlessly. In two days I saw trains bearing 14,000 wounded men passing through one town. I saw people of all classes undergoing privations and enduring hardships in order that the forces at the front might have food and supplies. I saw thousands of women wearing widows' weeds, and thousands of children who had been orphaned. I saw great hosts of prisoners of war on their way to prison camps, where in the very nature of things, they must forego all hope of having for months and perhaps years, those small creature comforts which make life endurable to a civilized

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

THE LAST RITES IN A LITTLE VILLAGE WHERE THE WAR TOLL HAS BEEN HEAVY

human being. I saw them, crusted with dirt, worn with incredible exertions, alive with crawling vermin, their uniforms already in tatters and their broken shoes falling off their feet. On the day before I quit German soil—the war being then less than three months old—I counted in the course of a short ride through the city of Aix-la-Chapelle, two convalescent soldiers who were totally blind, three who had lost an arm, and one, a boy of eighteen or thereabouts, who had lost both arms. How many men less badly injured I saw in that afternoon I do not know; I hesitate even to try to estimate the total figure for fear I might be accused of exaggeration.

In Holland I saw the people of an already crowded country wrestling valorously with the problem of striving to feed and house and care for the enormous numbers of penniless refugees who had come out of Belgium. I saw worn-out groups of peasants huddled on railroad platforms and along the railroad tracks, too weary to stray another step.

In England I saw still more thousands of these refugees, bewildered, broken by misfortune, owning only what they wore upon their backs, speaking an alien tongue, strangers in a strange land. I saw, as I had seen in Holland, people of all classes giving of their time, their means and their services to provide some temporary relief for these poor wanderers who were without a country. I saw the new recruits marching off and I knew that for the children many of them were leaving behind there would be no Santa Claus unless the American people out of the fullness of their own abundance, filled the Christmas stockings and stocked the Christmas larders.

NEED IS TREMENDOUS

And seeing these things I realized how tremendous was the need for organized and systematic aid then and how enormously that need would grow when winter came—when the soldiers shivered in the trenches, and the hospital supplies ran low, as indeed they have before now begun to run low, and the winds searched through the holes made by the

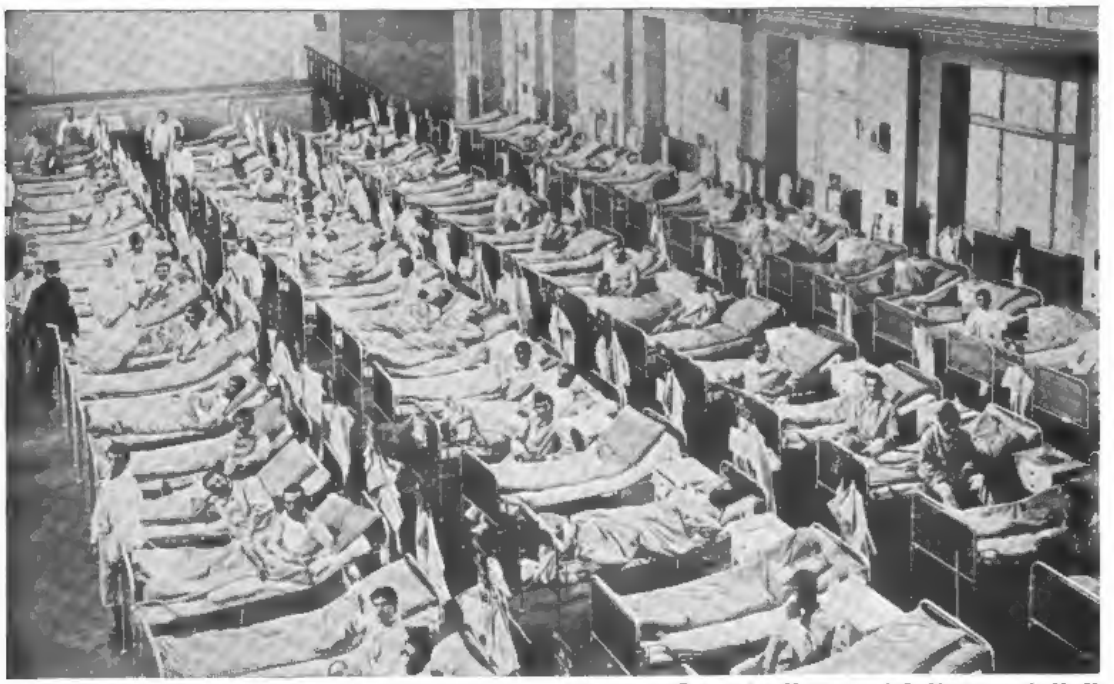
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

REFUGEES FLEEING INTO HOLLAND

cannon balls and struck at the women and children cowering in their squalid and desolated homes. From my own experience and observations I knew that more surgeons, more surgical necessities and yet more, past all calculating, would be sorely needed when the plague and famine and cold came to take their toll among armies that already were thinned by sickness and wounds.

The American Red Cross, by the terms of the Treaty of Geneva, gives aid to the invalided and the injured soldiers of any army and all the armies. If any small word from me, attempting to describe actual conditions, can be of value to the American Red Cross in its campaign of mercy I write it gladly. I wish only that I had the power to write lines which would make them understand how infinitely worse that situation must surely become during the next few months.



Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

WOUNDED FRENCH SOLDIERS BEING CARED FOR IN A GERMAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL IN BERLIN

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

President Wilson on the Relief Situation

While presiding over the annual meeting of the General Board of the American Red Cross, December 9, President Woodrow Wilson, highest officer of the organization, said:

"I need not tell you that I am here chiefly for the purpose of showing my very deep personal interest in the work of this society and of expressing, if in no other way than by my presence, my desire actively to cooperate with the society in every way that it is possible for me to cooperate with it. I think that the society is just now charged with a peculiarly responsible duty. It is really the medium of the whole world, that part of it, at any rate, which is disengaged from the terrible present conflict in Europe, in ministering to those who need the ministrations of comfort and relief in these distressing circumstances. All eyes are centered upon this society, all efforts at relief come sooner or later into the counsels of this society. It is the more necessary, therefore, that we should cooperate with that spirit which I believe we all think to be characteristic of America, the spirit of absolute disinterestedness: not thinking of ourselves, but thinking of the results we wish to achieve.

"And those results are spiritual as well as material. You cannot administer material relief without administering it in a spirit which is evident in the ministrations themselves, and that spirit will be the spirit of America which has sought at all times to hold out a hand to those who are suffering, to those who have no other friends. Therefore, it is to my mind a very happy circumstance that this society should have some almost official relations with the Government of the United States, that there should be, at least, a formal connection between it and a government which has nothing to seek except the liberty and the safety and the progress of mankind.

"I feel honored, therefore, and privileged to show my interest in the society by being here and serving as presiding officer for a few minutes."

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

A FRIGHTFULLY WOUNDED BELGIAN SOLDIER IN A BRITISH FIELD HOSPITAL

Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

WHEN ENEMIES BECOME FRIENDS THE GERMAN CHIEF SURGEON OF THE RESERVE HOSPITAL IN BERLIN AND A FRENCH MILITARY SURGEON MAKING "THE ROUNDS" TOGETHER

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Some Humanitarian Steps

Here Are Given in Brief Recent Foreign Relief Activities of the American Red Cross.

UP to December 9, the American Red Cross had purchased, for use in its European war relief campaign, 432,600 pounds of absorbent cotton, 87,000 pounds of non-absorbent cotton, 579,000 yards of absorbent gauze, 20,000 yards of starched gauze, over 640,000 bandages, 20 surgical equipments of U. S. Army standard, 9,000 pounds of chloroform and ether, 24 cases of drugs and chemicals, 80 gallons of iodine, 15,000 anti-typhoid treatments, 7,000 anti-tetanus treatments, and many cases of surgical supplies such as ligatures, rubber gloves, clinical thermometers, hypodermic syringes, extra instruments, adhesive plaster, ice caps, alcohol, disinfectants, vaseline, etc., most of which has already been shipped. Scores of boxes containing stretchers, thousands of hospital garments, sheets, pillow cases, blankets, towels, etc., have also been sent.

The Red Cross has forwarded some 7,500 pairs of blankets for Belgian refugees, and for the American Ambulance in Paris it had purchased and shipped 264,440 pounds of absorbent cotton, 111,000 pounds of non-absorbent cotton, 150,000 yards of absorbent gauze, 50,000 yards of starched gauze, and 9,000 stretchers.

It had remitted in cash to the European Red Cross societies, to the Bureau of Prisoners at Geneva, to the Belgian Relief Committee, to Former Ambassador Herrick's Emergency Committee in Paris, and to the American hospitals in France, Germany and England, $171,300.

Much More Aid Wanted

One hundred and ninety-two surgeons and nurses have so far been sent. Several more surgeons have been asked for and will sail soon, while others will be needed if the war continues; and after six months it will probably be necessary to relieve many of our present personnel and to send out others to take their places. So great are the numbers of wounded that there are constantly being received reports of the need of vast quantities of surgical and hospital supplies. To these needs the American Red Cross is responding as promptly as possible. The requests come through our diplomatic representatives and the American Red Cross surgeons.

Included among the 192 surgeons and nurses are the following, who sailed for Servia via Patras, Greece, on the steamer "Finland," November 17, to reinforce Servian Unit Number 1 which has been in the field since early in the war.

Additional Trained Personnel Sent

Unit 2—Medical Director, Dr. Ethan Flagg Butler, of Washington, D. C., a graduate of Princeton University and of long experience in Johns Hopkins Hospital; Assistants, Drs. S. H. Hodge, of Knoxville, Tenn., and James F. Donnelly, of New York.

Unit 3—Medical Director, Dr. Ernest P. Magruder, a graduate of George Washington University and of twelve years' hospital experience, included in which are five years as Professor of Clinical Surgery in Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.; Assistants, Drs. Clapham P. King, of Annapolis, Md., and Morton Paul Lane, of New Orleans, La.

The enrolled Red Cross trained nurses with these two units number 12 and are—

Supervising Nurse, Mathild H. Krueger, of Detroit, Mich.; Wilhelmina L. Weyhing, Teresa I. Curley, Maude Ellis, Mary Siehrs, of Detroit; Clera F. Slusher, Genevieve Tetrault, Clara Tulloss, Una Fry, of Kansas City, Mo.;

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

WRECK OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS HOSPITAL SHIP "ROHILLA" OFF THE EAST COAST OF ENGLAND. THIS VESSEL FOUNDERED OCTOBER 30 IN A HEAVY SEA. THE WHITBY LIFE-BOAT MAY BE SEEN IN THE LOWER LEFT CORNER. SEVENTY LIVES WERE REPORTED LOST

Anna C. Lockerby, of Concord, N. H.; Eva Pearl Canfield, of Whitefield, N. H.; Mary Daisy Cox, of Montclair, N. J.

The American Red Cross has lately contributed for urgent special relief work from its reserve or contingent fund as follows:

To the American Consul General at Canton, China, for supplies, chiefly of a medical nature, for the vast impov-

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

LIFE-SAVERS BRINGING ASHORE THE REVEREND ROLAND ALLEN, CHAPLAIN OF THE ILL-FATED BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP "ROHILLA," NEAR WHITBY, ENGLAND, OCTOBER 30. THE CHAPLAIN OWES HIS LIFE PARTLY TO HIS ABILITY TO SWIM

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

erished district in Southern China, $6,000.

To the American Ambassador at Constantinople, Turkey, as the result of an appeal for victims of an earthquake in Konia, which killed 3,000 people and injured many more, $3,000.

As a result of later appeals by the American Ambassador at Constantinople, based on a decision of the Constantinople Chapter of the Red Cross to take over several hospitals to carry on war relief work on a large scale, the American Red Cross cabled the Ambassador $10,000 the middle of December.

Through the Director of the Pacific Division of the American Red Cross and Rear Admiral Howard, U. S. Navy, $1,000 worth of corn and beans was distributed among 800 families of starving Mexicans in and around Acapulco.

SYSTEMATIC GIVING HELPS GREATLY

SYSTEMATIC and regular giving for the purpose of assisting the American Red Cross to defray the cost of maintaining its skilled surgeons and enrolled Red Cross trained nurses at their hazardous posts of duty in the European war territory has been encouraged as much as possible by the organization, and there has been a hearty response. Quite a number of individuals in the United States have pledged themselves to pay regularly for six months the monthly salaries of American Red Cross nurses in the field of action. This has been a decided help. Each nurse is paid $60 a month, which is $40 a month less than she would make in the United States. In fact, each of the 135 American Red Cross nurses now abroad virtually is donating to the war relief cause $40 a month in addition to her much-needed services.

The new Kansas City Chapter of the Red Cross has raised enough money to support for six months entire hospital unit "A," consisting of three surgeons and twelve Red Cross trained nurses, in France, and hospital unit "G," consisting of three surgeons and twelve Red Cross trained nurses, in Germany, and also three surgeons of one of the Servian units and four nurses from Kansas City.

Organized in the early fall under the direction of S. Poulterer Morris, one of the division directors of the American Red Cross, the Kansas City Chapter grew rapidly under the presidency of Mrs. I. R. Kirkwood, daughter of Colonel William R. Nelson, and has raised over $50,000 for the European war relief work of the American Red Cross.

The New Hampshire Chapter of the Red Cross, under the chairmanship of George B. Leighton, early seized the suggestion about systematic giving, and is supporting two of the nurses for six months.

Others who are contributing regularly the salary of one Red Cross trained nurse each are: Mrs. George B. McClellan, wife of the former Mayor of New York; John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University; L. A. Cerf, manager of a New Jersey life insurance company; Anne K. Eastman, of 4 East Seventieth Street, New York; Miss Louise Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio, and a friend; Mrs. W. J. Boardman, of Washington, D. C.; Ladies of the Epiphany Church, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Quincy, 158 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York; Westchester Chapter of the Red Cross, New York, and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid; Mrs. John Gibbons, Avon, Conn.; Mrs. Meredith Whitehouse, Manchester, Mass.; Mrs. F. A. Keep, Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE FUTURE!

By CHARLES WAGNER

Author of "The Simple Life"

ALONG the ponderous lines of march of hostile armies ready for the shock of battle, among engines of war unknown to the ancients, I distinguish something still more foreign to them. It is a red cross, the common emblem of whole corps of doctors, guards and nurses with the paraphernalia of their calling.

Tomorrow, when war has done its work, and even in the thick of the fight, these people will rescue the wounded, bind up their wounds, watch over them, without asking to what country they belong. They will be doing the fine and simple deed that Christ immortalized in the parable of the Good Samaritan.

As I look at them I think: this thing will kill the other. The sentiment which leads you to run to each other's aid, even under a rain of balls, will some day be stronger than all the reasons put together that draw you into this inhuman warfare.

The red cross will triumph over the cannon.

The future belongs to the nurse, to the little grey sister, to all helpful powers, however humble; for two allies are theirs, suffering humanity and the merciful God.—From "Justice."

Digitized by Google

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

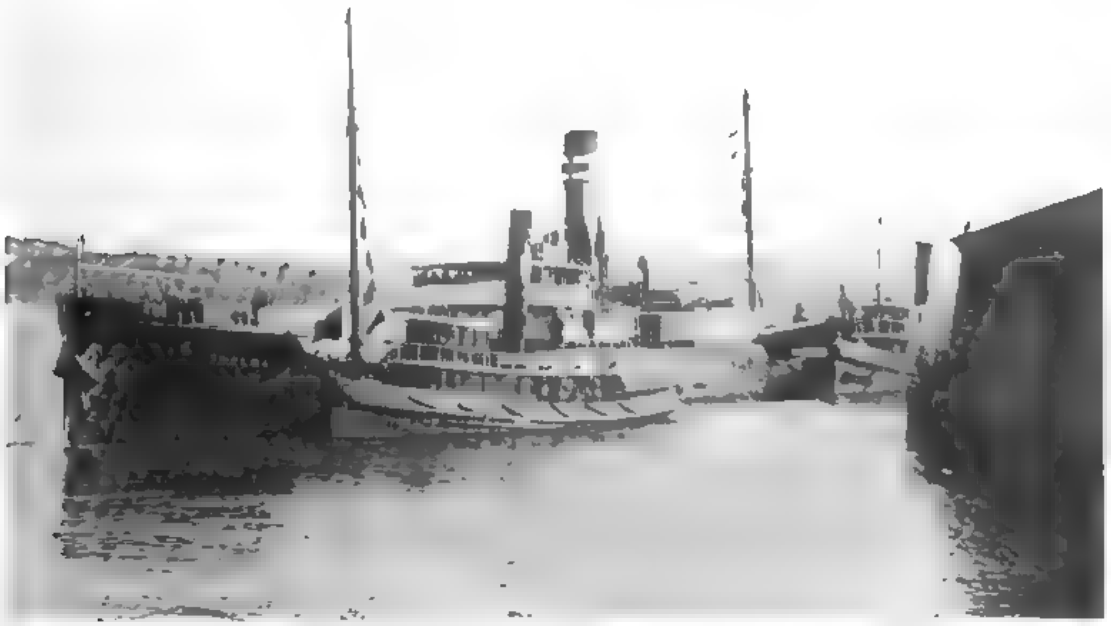
RED CROSS ANNUAL MEETING

AMERICAN ORGANIZATION HAS GROWN IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. MOST INTERESTING OF SESSIONS OF GENERAL BOARD IS HELD

"NO annual meeting of the General Board of the American Red Cross has exceeded in interest and importance that held on December 10, 1913," announced this magazine in January, 1914. That 1913 meeting followed hard upon the extensive flood relief operations in the Ohio River country, the Balkan war relief, and other important activities.

Of the annual meeting held December 9, 1914, however, it may be said with great emphasis that it has not been equaled in interest and importance in the ten years of existence of the reorganized American Red Cross. It came in the midst of a period of unprecedented humanitarian work, with most of the Old World embroiled in a bloody struggle which had been going on for nearly four months, and with cries of distress coming from many other quarters of the globe as a result partially of natural calamities.

President Woodrow Wilson, as Presi-



Copyright Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

THE STEAMER "THELMA," DONATED BY MR JOHN WANAMAKER WAS LOADED WITH FOOD SUPPLIES FOR THE DESTITUTE BELGIANS THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF PHILADELPHIA NEWSPAPERS AND STARTED ON HER MISSION OF MERCY NOVEMBER THIS SPLENDID GIFT WAS TURNED OVER TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS FOR DELIVERY. THE "THELMA" IS THE SECOND SHIPLOAD OF SUPPLIES SENT FROM PHILADELPHIA TO EUROPE

Digitized by Google
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Copyright Underwood & Underwood, N. Y

AMBASSADOR MYRON T. HERRICK, THE THIRD FROM THE LEFT, ACCOMPANIED BY GENERAL GALLIENI (IN UNIFORM) IS SHOWN TALKING TO THE CHIEF SURGEON OF THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE HOSPITAL IN PARIS. THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HAS AIDED FINANCIALLY AND OTHERWISE IN THE CONDUCT OF THIS HOSPITAL, PART OF WHICH IS SHOWN IN THE PICTURE

dent of the American Red Cross, while presiding over the meeting in the afternoon session, took occasion to reavow his "very deep personal interest in the work of this society" and his desire to cooperate with it in every way possible. His remarks appear on another page.

AMERICANS ARE AROUSED

By numerous reports from different department heads of the American Red Cross and representatives of allied and cooperating relief bodies, it was shown that all Americans are being aroused to a realization that they occupy a unique and highly responsible position in the world today. It was shown that the trunk and all of the branches of Uncle Sam's humanitarian tree have grown considerably and very satisfactorily in the last year. No single article could even approximate a just treatment of the reports and the proceedings. The reports submitted were:

Central Committee, by Major General George W. Davis, U. S. A., retired, Chairman.

Treasurer, by Major Harry Coope, Assistant Treasurer, for Honorable John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency.

War Relief Board, by Surgeon General William C. Braisted, U. S. N., Vice-Chairman, acting in the absence of Brigadier General William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, U. S. A., Chairman.

International Relief Board, by Honorable Robert Lansing, Counselor for the Department of State, Chairman

National Relief Board, by Mr S Poulterer Morris, Director of the Mountain Division of the Red Cross, for Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman

Red Cross Christmas Seal, by Dr. P. P. Jacobs, Assistant Secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Town and Country Nursing Service, by Miss Fannie F. Clement, Superintendent.

Belgian Relief Committee, by Mr. Robert W. de Forest, Chairman.

Transportation of American Refugees from Europe, by Mr. James L. Wilmeth.

The Red Cross Conservancy Commis-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

(Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

BRITISH RED CROSS WORKERS PREPARING MEALS FOR SUFFERERS AT COVENTRY

sion to China, by Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

The Red Cross and the European War, by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, of the Executive Committee.

Bureau of Medical Supplies and the First Aid Department, by Major Robert U. Patterson, Medical Corps, U. S. A.

Red Cross Nursing Service, by Miss Jane A. Delano, Chairman.

The Red Cross Station at Bush Terminals, by Mrs. William K. Draper, Secretary of the New York State Board of the Red Cross.

Pattern Department, by Mrs. William Crozier.

The Salem Fire, by Mr. Christian Lantz.

NON-COMBATANT RELIEF DECISION

As the result of considerable deliberation on the part of the Central Committee, it was decided not to solicit contributions for non-combatant relief in Europe, but to confine American Red Cross operations in the vast war zone largely to the care of sick and wounded of the armies of all the belligerent nations. It was agreed, however, to receive and forward contributions, both of money and materials, for such relief under certain conditions. Mr. Robert W. de Forest, Vice-President, who presided at the opening session, submitted the report of the Central Committee advocating this policy for the future, and the report was approved. The wording of the resolution in part follows:

"It (the American Red Cross) will not solicit relief for non-combatants in countries at war, preferring to have such relief given through different national organizations or committees. It will, however, so far as practicable and proper, act as intermediary in transmitting to the organizations or persons best qualified, in its judgment, to administer non-combatant relief, any monies received for this purpose, provided the donors designate the particular country or nation for which this relief is intended. The American Red Cross cannot wisely undertake the distribution of such re-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y

GROUP OF GERMAN RED CROSS NURSES AND SURGEONS AT A CAMP KITCHEN

lief, nor, being a neutral organization, can it undertake its division between different countries or nations.

"Contributions of materials are not solicited, but will be received, provided, in the case of clothing and like supplies, they be new; and, provided, as in the case of money contributions, the countries or nations for which they are intended be designated. Such supplies should be accompanied by an invoice stating the contents of each package, and should be sent, all charges paid, to the American Red Cross, Bush Terminal No. 19, Brooklyn, N. Y."

BROADER SCOPE DESIRABLE

During the course of a brief address reviewing the European war situation shortly after the action taken about non-combatant relief, Miss Boardman expressed the hope that under some revision of the Treaty of Geneva the Red Cross of neutral countries in the future would be enabled to carry on relief work for non-combatants under war conditions.

Mrs. E. R. Scidmore, author of "The Hague Ordains" and a member of the Japanese Red Cross, made an interesting talk on the latter organization, contrasting the 1,980,000 members and the $13,000,000 endowment of the Japanese Red Cross with the 18,000 membership and the less-than-a-million endowment of the American Red Cross, and urging a vastly larger membership and endowment for the American body.

Mr Irving T. Bush, President of the Bush Terminal Stores in Brooklyn, who has generously given sufficient warehouse accommodations to the Red Cross for the handling of European war relief supplies, made a brief talk, kindly promising that the free use of the warehouse would be continued

The roster of officers for 1915 appears in the front of this magazine.

Miss Boardman was re-elected a member of the Central Committee, and Honorable John Bassett Moore, of Columbia University, formerly Counselor for the State Department, was elected to fill a vacancy on the Central Committee, both by the Board of Incorporators. Honorable Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Interior, and Mr. John M. Glenn, of New York, were elected by the delegates to succeed themselves on the Central Committee. Honorable Charles G. Norton, of New York, was made a member of the Executive Committee, succeeding Honorable James Tanner, who, however, continues as a member of the Central Committee. These were the only changes.

SPLENDID GROWTH OF CHAPTERS

THE annual report of Major General George W. Davis, U. S. A., Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, to the annual meeting of the Red Cross held in Washington, December 9, showed, among other important developments, that there had been an increase of 47 Red Cross chapters in the United States during 1914, and an increase in Red Cross members of all classes of approximately 2,500.

Between December, 1913, and December, 1914, the number of Red Cross chapters in the Atlantic Division was increased nearly 100 per cent.

The growth of the Red Cross organization throughout the Atlantic Division and especially in the New England States has been truly remarkable. The numerous new chapters have worked like veterans in support of the European war relief campaign. Under the able leadership of Miss Louisa P. Loring, Emergency Red Cross Secretary for Massachusetts, the Old Bay State has given a splendid example of humanitarianism and generosity in this work. Miss Katharine Loring and Mrs. Linzee Tilden, aided by others, have been lecturing constantly in Massachusetts, explaining the organization of the Red Cross and encouraging the formation of chapters. The limitations of space prevent the giving of due credit to the many valued volunteer workers.

However, special mention must be made of the Westchester County Chapter in New York, which, headed by Mrs. Frank H. Potter, during the past year organized 36 sub-committees in as many towns and villages in Westchester County. A number of other chapters followed this splendid plan of sub-dividing the work.

From the Mountain Division of the American Red Cross, Mr. S. Poulterer Morris, the Director, reports that all of the states in his territory busied themselves in "a most commendable way" in behalf of the Red Cross and its mission of mercy in Europe. The Denver Chapter has been conspicuously active and successful, as have been the Pike's Peak Chapter at Colorado Springs, the Boulder Chapter, the Salt Lake City Chapter, and chapters in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Western Kansas, and Texas.

In the Pacific Division, under the direction of Mr. Charles J. O'Connor, new chapters have been formed within the last few weeks in Berkeley, Santa Cruz and Pasadena, Cal., and in Spokane, Wash. The Los Angeles County Chapter has forged to the front in European relief activities, and has gained rapidly in membership through a systematic campaign. The Marin County (Cal.) Chapter, having within its jurisdiction over a dozen widely scattered towns, has also been particularly active since the outbreak of the great war and has grown by leaps and bounds.

An article on the work of the new Central Division, with headquarters in Chicago, by Mr. John J. O'Connor, the Director, appears elsewhere.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE MIDDLE WEST

By JOHN J. O'CONNOR
Director of the New Central Division of the Red Cross

HEADQUARTERS for the new Central Division of the American Red Cross were opened in Chicago, October 1, with the writer in charge as director. The Central Division is the last of the four national divisions to be organized. It embraces the territory west of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and East of the practically straight line

Photo by Matzene, Chicago
A. A. SPRAGUE II
Chairman of the Chicago Red Cross War Relief Committee

formed by the western boundaries of Minnesota and Iowa to the Gulf. Ten states are included. They are: Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Coincident with the establishment of the Division headquarters, was the organization of the European war relief work in Chicago. Within the first week, a committee of fifty-eight prominent business men was formed. The members are:—

A. A. Sprague, II, Chairman; Orson Smith, Treasurer; John J. O'Connor, Secretary; J. Ogden Armour, E. W. Bailey, William G. Beale, Watson F. Blair, Walter S. Brewster, E. J. Buffington, Edward B Butler, H. M. Byllesby, William J. Chalmers, S. B. Chapin, Richard T. Crane, jr.; Joseph M. Cudahy, Charles G. Dawes, John V. Farwell, Stanley Field, Gustave F Fischer, J. B. Forgan, W. A. Gardner, Julius Goldzier, Richard C. Hall, N. W. Harris, Charles H. Hermann, William G. Hibbard, Marvin Hughitt, William S. Jackson, James Keeley, Rollin A. Keyes, H. H. Kohlsaat, Maurice W. Kozminski, Robert T. Lincoln, Julian S. Mason, Stephen T. Mather, Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold F. McCormick, R. R. McCormick, Arthur Meeker, Joseph Ralston Morris, Seymour Morris, Adolph Nathan, Arthur Orr, George M. Reynolds, John S. Runnells, Martin A Ryerson, Joseph A Schaffner, John W. Scott, J. Harry Selz, James Simpson, J. A. Spoor, Homer A. Stillwell, Edward F. Swift, B. E. Sunny, Fred W Upham, Charles H. Wacker, Harry A. Wheeler, Clarence M. Woolley, William Wrigley, jr.

This committee organized a campaign for a $100,000 Chicago Red Cross fund, which began on the anniversary of Chicago's great fire, October 9. The committee issued a strong appeal, and Mayor Carter H. Harrison published a vigorous proclamation along the same line.

$100,000 Raised in a Month

Within forty-eight hours, $30,000 was raised. Within a month the fund was

Digitized by Google
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Photos by Matzene, Chicago

MRS. HELEN WARD COOLEY, PRESIDENT, AND MRS. JOHN O'CONNOR, PAST PRESIDENT, OF THE CHICAGO WOMAN'S CLUB, WHO ARE LEADERS IN THEIR CITY IN SUPPORT OF THE EUROPEAN RELIEF EFFORTS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

completed, the bulk of the work having been done in the first two weeks. The Chicago Clearing House Association pledged 15 per cent of whatever amount was raised up to $100,000. The packers gave $10,000. The railroads gave, anonymously. The City Council gave its consent to the Public Utilities, of which it is a partner, to contribute. They gave $10,000. Department stores and other large business lines gave in proportion. Private citizens subscribed liberally. Absolutely no benefits of any kind were undertaken or authorized.

The seven daily newspapers gave freely of their space. Every day every paper had at least one story of the Red Cross and its work, often several stories in the same issue

The fund of $100,000 was raised within a month despite independent relief activities on the part of various temporary and partisan committees and some other handicaps.

CHICAGO WOMEN ORGANIZED

The women of Chicago were organized in the Red Cross work largely under the splendid leadership of the Chicago Woman's Club, with its membership of 1,200, the largest woman's organization in the world. The board of directors organized a Red Cross Committee with the president of the club, Mrs. Helen Ward Cooley, at their head, and issued a general appeal to all the women of Chicago, and a special appeal to the 150 other woman's clubs in Cook county. They did great work.

The woman's club voted to dispense with afternoon club teas for the whole season, turned the directors' room into a sewing club and asked each member to come to the rooms at least one day a week to sew for the Red Cross. This they did.

EVERYBODY HELPS

Judge Mary Bartelme, of the Chicago Juvenile Court, was made Honorary Chairman of the Club's Red Cross activities; Mrs. Benjamin Carpenter had charge of the Red Cross stations which were established in the State street department stores and Mrs. John O'Connor, past president of the club, was in charge of the sewing rooms. These women gave all their spare time to the work.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

NORTH END WOMAN'S CLUB—ONE OF NUMEROUS CHICAGO GROUPS—SEWING FOR THE RED CROSS AND IN BEHALF OF SUFFERING EUROPEANS

Early in November, finding the work grown too large for its own rooms, the club took a floor in the new Stevens Building on State street, put in two dozen sewing machines, hired some twenty-five young women who had been out of work, supplied them with materials and paid them $1.00 per day each to sew for the Red Cross. More women are hired daily, more machines are installed and no one can foresee the end of this work, which has not only supported many people who are in need, but has turned out hundreds of garments and bandages for the Red Cross. Club members gave liberally to the fund for the workroom and materials. Many idle women found permanent employment.

The club also raised a fund of $2,000 to send Dr. Caroline Hedger, a prominent Chicago physician and social worker, and her assistant, Miss Janet A. Hall, to Papenbaart Par Hoogestraeten, near Brussels, Belgium, in response to the urgent appeal of Mme. Anna F. von Schelle of the Belgium Red Cross. She departed late in November taking with her enough typhoid and smallpox vaccine and other medical supplies for ten thousand sufferers.

A number of the prominent State street department stores put in Red Cross stations for displaying samples of the various bandages and garments made according to Red Cross specifications. Sales-persons were at hand to advise regarding materials and members of the Chicago Woman's Club were in charge every day to demonstrate the making of the articles.

Settlement houses, churches and all manner of organizations controlled by women, fell into line. The Eli Bates Settlement house, for instance, rented a house, put in sewing machines and hired twenty needy women at $1.00 per day each to sew.

One of the most remarkable organizations was that originated by Mrs. Arthur A. Small, wife of a North Side surgeon. She gathered about her twelve friends, each pledged to get twelve other friends to aid in forming circles to sew for the Red Cross. That made 144, and in turn they persuaded other groups to aid. It is estimated that 900 are work-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ing in these circles alone. St. Joseph's Hospital gave them three rooms for storerooms, and a steady supply of goods has been sent to the Red Cross by them. Another very helpful element was the Eleanor Association group of six large boarding clubs for young women who earn their own living.

Red Cross nurses were active. They attended innumerable meetings of clubs and organizations, demonstrating the making of garments and bandages.

There was very pleasant mutual helpfulness between the Chicago headquarters and James Keeley, editor of the Chicago *Herald* and originator of the Christmas Ship idea, now known the country over. Some four or five carloads of Chicago Red Cross hospital supplies and garments were taken across on the Christmas ship. The Red Cross and Mr. Keeley used jointly the Pugh Terminal on the Chicago River, where goods were loaded into freight cars which discharged them at the Bush Terminals in Brooklyn, where the Christmas Ship was loaded.

READY FOR FUTURE DEMANDS

After the fund was completed, the Citizens Committee voted to continue in existence without organized solicitation, in preparation for extraordinary demands which might come.

Out of this temporary committee will grow the organization of the permanent Chicago Red Cross chapter. The committtee has called upon the Association of Commerce, which has always been a veritable bulwark of the Red Cross, to assist. The association, which has to its credit splendid work in connection with the San Francisco disaster and the Ohio and Mississippi floods, has long been urging the establishment of a Chicago headquarters.

Friends of the Red Cross are congratulating it on the beginning of work in the Central Division. Already there are indications that about twenty cities in the division are preparing for chapter organization.

Of recent years there has been much Red Cross work in connection with forest fires, floods and mine disasters in the Division. In addition to perfecting an emergency organization, there is need of extending the Town and Country Nursing Service in rural communities. Comprehensive plans for development of all Red Cross activities in this Division are being prepared.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS FIGHT PROGRESSES

WHILE it is too early to make any definite statement as to what the result will be," said Dr. P. P. Jacobs, Assistant Secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, with reference to the Red Cross Christmas Seal situation, December 12, "we feel confident from reports received at the office of the National Association, that the sale will equal and probably exceed the 45,000,000 sold in 1913. Already the returns from New York City, Brooklyn, various cities in New York State, and points in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, and other cities, indicate that the sale has gone ahead of all previous records. Although the financial depression and the numerous appeals made for war relief in Europe will undoubtedly affect the sale of Red Cross Seals, the people of the country seem to realize that the support of the war against tuberculosis must not be neglected for the suffering caused by the war in Europe."

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Rockefeller Foundation Makes Important Move

Richly Endowed Institution Enters Relief Work in Europe on Large Scale. Red Cross Official is Member of Commission That is Caring for Non-combatants.

PROBABLY the most stupendous private relief work ever undertaken is that started by the governors of the Rockefeller Foundation in November, when it was decided to put all of the resources of that institution behind a systematic campaign to aid destitute non-combatants throughout the vast and densely populated stretches of Europe which are suffering from the ravages of war.

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

LOADING THE SPACIOUS HOLD OF THE "MASSAPEQUA" WITH FLOUR FOR EUROPEAN NON COMBATANTS

With its endowment of $100,000,000, the Rockefeller Foundation is in a position to carry succor to hundreds of thousands of distressed persons who probably could not be reached but for this important decision.

Red Cross Loans Director

Wholly aside from the general European war relief campaign of the American Red Cross the urgent mission of mercy being performed by 189 skilled American surgeons and enrolled Red Cross trained nurses in the army and navy hospitals of the war zone, the hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of surgical and medical supplies being sent to the belligerent countries, and the countless garments and other comforts distributed among sick and wounded combatants and non-combatants—the Red Cross is directly represented on the Rockefeller Foundation European Relief Commission by its National Director, Ernest P. Bicknell. The years of experience of the American Red Cross in administering relief after almost every conceivable kind of disaster has been given to the Rockefeller Foundation in the services of Mr. Bicknell.

With its enormous resources, the Commission, headed by Dr. Wyckliffe Rose, Director General of the International Health Commission, and with Henry James, jr., representing the Rockefeller

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

THE ROCKEFELLER RELIEF SHIP "MASSAPEQUA" GETTING UNDER WAY FOR EUROPE WITH ITS CARGO OF FOODSTUFFS

Institute, as the third member of the body, sailed for Europe from New York on the steamer "Lapland" November 11 to visit all of the countries at war and which have relief problems as a result of the movements of the millions of refugees.

The Commission is expected to make a report at an early date on conditions as they have found them. But while the groundwork of this report is being prepared, the Rockefeller Foundation is sending relief supplies to points of clearly evident distress. The steamer "Massapequa," laden with supplies of all kinds for Belgians particularly, sailed from New York early in November, in advance of the departure of the commission of three, and subsequent shipments of relief stores have been made.

Were the European war to end today, the rehabilitation work in the war-ravaged area would last for many years. And it is in rehabilitation work that the Rockefeller Foundation will find its field of greatest usefulness.

"The Rockefeller Foundation has determined to exert itself to the extent, if necessary, of millions of dollars for the relief of non-combatants in the various countries involved," said John D. Rockefeller, jr., in announcing the nature of the Foundation's relief movement. "The sending of such a mission will not render unnecessary the efforts of other agencies of relief," he continued, "for the need is widespread and millions of people are suffering. All steps which the Rockefeller Foundation takes will, of course, be absolutely neutral."

Digitized by Google
Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Photo by Brenner, N. Y

THE LATE GARDINER M. LANE, OF BOSTON, WHO WAS AN ARDENT HUMANITARIAN

(See Opinion and Comment, Page 28)

Digitized by Google

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

OPINION AND COMMENT

RED CROSS MAGAZINE BECOMES A MONTHLY

With New Year's came an important development in the evolution of the AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE. It resolved to appear monthly instead of quarterly and resolved further to try to do humanity at least three times more good in a year than it has been able to do in the past. And it is going to keep its New Year's resolutions!

Not only has there been a pleasing demand for a monthly, but the rapid growth in the membership of the American Red Cross throughout the four grand divisions of the country and the ever widening field of relief opportunity which is presenting itself to this peace-time as well as war-time institution wholly justify the change.

A great work looms ahead for THE MAGAZINE. It is an inspiring prospect. The official publication of the American Red Cross association champions the cause of sick, wounded and destitute peoples of all nationalities and of all religious sects or creeds, wherever they may be.

The monthly will not be as large as was the quarterly, but, to use a trite expression, it hopes to make up in quality what it lacks in quantity. And, helped by the assured growth in the Red Cross membership and by expected increased patronage of the advertising sections, the monthly should develop for the better steadily. It should prove to be an interesting, instructive, attractively illustrated humanitarian publication.

The annual membership fee, which embraces subscription to THE MAGAZINE, will remain the same—one dollar. Any citizen of the United States is eligible for membership. The American Red Cross is your Government's official relief organization. Why not identify yourself with it?

PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR QUICKLY DEMONSTRATED

The primary purpose of all Red Cross societies is to take charge of volunteer aid relief in time of war. Our American Red Cross, since its re-organization in 1905, certainly has shown its preparation and capacity to deal with relief after great disasters. Its ability to meet war conditons was unknown until this terrible European emergency came. It has been put to the test and has not been found wanting.

By means of its Medical Bureau and its Nursing Service it was able to supply immediately a corps of competent surgeons and trained nurses. No time was lost in having to consider how they should be obtained or where they should be obtained. No study was required as to uniforms and equipment. These were details all arranged long ago. Salaries to be paid and standards required were already to be found in the regulations of the Red Cross service.

Surgical equipment and hospital supplies were needed. Through its Medical Bureau, the same surgical equipment used in the Army was provided. Through the regular Supply Department, bids on supplies were obtained, samples coming up to the Red Cross and Army standard being exacted. In this way, great quantities were purchased.

Our American Red Cross has demonstrated its preparedness to deal with war conditions. Its organization that provided trained, aye, skilled, personnel and supplies ran smoothly and promptly.

The ability to render this efficient service is due to many months, in fact, years, of study and work on the part of those in charge of the Medical Bureau, the Supply Department and the Nursing Service. The public is often not aware of this hard, thorough, systematic work that has gone on in the Red Cross and which has brought about these results.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

TWO SPLENDID MEN CALLED BY DEATH

The summons of death has lately taken two most useful American citizens who had given much time to the cause of the Red Cross. One of these was Gardiner M. Lane, of Boston, banker, former railroad official, patron of fine arts and Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Board of the American Red Cross, who died September 28. The other was William W. Rockhill, the American diplomat, formerly Minister to China, Minister to Greece, and Ambassador to Russia and to Turkey, who was Chairman of the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross during his diplomatic service in the Ottoman Empire.

Naturally of a philanthropic turn, Mr. Lane was active in practically every worthy cause in Massachusetts. He was a liberal contributor to most relief funds. As treasurer for the Red Cross in his state, he received subscriptions to the European war fund and the Salem fire fund; and he acted in the same capacity when money was collected for the sufferers from the Ohio flood, the San Francisco earthquake, the Japanese famine and the Galveston storm.

"He was a man of large culture and profoundly interested in cultural movements and pursuits," said the *Boston Transcript* in an editorial tribute which the American Red Cross sincerely seconds. "He was a philanthropist whose name would have been well known to Boston by his association with causes that concerned human welfare, if for no other reason. . . . In none of these associations was he content to play a merely passive part. In the voyage of life he could always be found at the laboring oar. . . . In his personal relations he possessed charm of mind and manner, and his circle of warm friends was unusually large, while many who never knew him have reason to bless his memory."

Mr. Rockhill was a widely traveled and highly cultured American who gave the best years of his life to the American diplomatic service. He was born in Philadelphia in 1854 and was educated in France, being one of the few American graduates of the great French Military School of St. Cyr. He entered the diplomatic service as second secretary at Pekin in 1884, and thereafter mounted steadily the diplomatic ladder. It was while he was Ambassador to Turkey from 1911 to 1913 that he was Chairman of the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross. He was active in many undertakings which had as their purpose the welfare of humanity. His loss is lamented by the Red Cross.

MERCY SHIP "LIFTS" MUCH APPRECIATED

Following the trip of the chartered mercy ship, "Red Cross," which was sent abroad by the American Red Cross in September, and which carried 159 surgeons and enrolled Red Cross trained nurses and vast stores of hospital and surgical supplies to the various countries involved in the war, Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U. S. N., retired, who was commander-in-chief of the expedition, advised Red Cross headquarters in Washington of numerous courtesies extended to him and help given which expedited the movements of the big relief liner.

It is a pleasure publicly to thank:

The Pilots' Association of New York for piloting the "Red Cross" off Sandy Hook. These services were given.

The firm of G. V. Fox & Company, Falmouth, England, who acted as agents for the "Red Cross," and, according to Admiral Ward, "were most active and friendly in tendering gratuitous services to facilitate the handling of freight and personnel," and who also expedited the work in the customs house.

Charles Aldington, Superintendent of the Great Western Railway Station, Paddington, London, who "began long before the arrival of the 'Red Cross' at Falmouth to perfect arrangements for handling our freight and personnel, not only on his own line, but with connecting railways, for the transfer of the Russian outfit to Dundee."

Mons. E. Adde, Chauteau du Colombier, Pauillac, France, who had been requested by the American Consul at Bordeaux to act as agent for the "Red Cross." "It was chiefly due to his unremitting efforts," says Admiral Ward,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

"that we were able to discharge and clear in forty-eight hours."

The Honorable Burgomaster of Rotterdam, the Holland Railway Company, Rotterdamsche Droogdok Maatschappij (machinery), B. Veltenaar & Company (stevedores), and Hudig & Veder (agents), persons and firms who were very kind and helpful. The Holland Railway Company transported free of charge to the German frontier the German and Austrian hospital units with their equipment. The firms mentioned declined any pay for valuable services.

A LETTER FROM MUNICH

FRENCH, English and German seriously wounded are crowding private houses as well as the hospitals, writes Dr. Sofie Nordhoff-Jung, from Munich, Germany, where an American Red Cross hospital is being operated, to Red Cross headquarters in Washington. It is Dr. Nordhoff-Jung's desire to go to the front near Metz to open a large American Red Cross hospital, and she says funds are needed for this. As to the situation in Munich, she says: "Thanks to the generous help from headquarters we are free from care for the next five or six months. God grant that this frightful war may be over by that time!"

The report is an interesting one, and follows in part.

"Our hospital, which goes by the official name of 'Vereins Lazarett von Amerikanischen Roten Kreuz,' is placed under the garrison Lazarett, of which we are a branch. This military hospital furnishes us our patients and keeps in very close touch with us. Two petty officers have been furnished us, one to take care of the military papers, the uniforms and weapons; while the other acts as doorkeeper and has strict orders to let in no idle or curious people, who proved very troublesome in the beginning of our career.

"These two petty officers receive no salaries from us; only their meals. We carry on our pay-roll two people; first, the young resident physician, whose salary is 100 marks a month and the Johns Hopkins nurse, who gets 60 marks monthly. There are other nurses living in the house, but we only pay their board.

"We have 65 beds and pay to the pension which is running all the housekeeping department the agreed sum of 4.30 marks per head for each soldier We furnish all the extras, such as hospital suits, nightshirts, underwear, socks, slippers, handkerchiefs, hospital linen, bandages, cotton, canes, crutches, tonics and medicines. The average cost of a patient per day amounts to a few pennies less than 6 marks—something like 5.97 marks, or less than $1.50.

"The initial expenditure of fitting up a private house into a lazarett amounted to several thousand marks. Aside from the first handsome contribution made by the transient American Colony in August, we have received no further subscriptions from Americans in Germany. Most of them are hard up and have to economize.

"We have sent so many appeals for aid to all parts of the United States. Dr. Cois has written to most of his former pupils (he was for 20 years connected with St. Paul's) and we expect a great deal more money. Should we get what we hope for, I am ready to start for the front near Metz and open up a large American Red Cross hospital for seriously sick and wounded who cannot be transported as far as Munich. I have friends at work in Metz preparing the way. French, English and German seriously wounded are crowding not only the hospitals but private houses. A professor of surgery from here and his staff have volunteered their services.

"Oh, the misery and suffering one sees and hears of on all sides. When will it all end?"

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

LET'S WAKE UP!

By AUSTIN CUNNINGHAM

THIS is a time for a mighty humanitarian effort — a world-wide, concerted movement to better the conditions of mankind. Let the New Year usher it in!

There is more misery and woe in the world today than there ever has been. It is a manufactured state of affairs, largely. It is man-made, artificial.

Just as human beings have done most of the devastating and brought about most of the suffering, so human beings will be called upon to rehabilitate the razed cities, restore the wasted fields, and attempt to allay the suffering. They will be able to rebuild the cities and revivify the acres to a far greater extent than they may heal the bodily wounds and assuage the mental agonies that have been inflicted.

Central Europe has been torn and shredded; blasted, blackened, immolated, in four months' time, by the most far-reaching and deep-rooted war of all the ages. Were this furious conflagration extinguished now—today—the damage done could not be fully repaired, speaking purely of inanimate and physical things, in fifty years. And there is absolutely no reparation to be made in the countless little homes from which the moloch of war has taken toll in the precious form of human life.

In a heroic effort to describe in a paragraph the awful havoc caused by the war, Samuel G. Blythe, lately returned from Europe, says in the *Saturday Evening Post:*

THE PRICE TO BE PAID

". . . The price that will be paid, that has already been paid in sorrow and in suffering, in wreck and in ruin, in death and desolation, in the destruction of all that makes any life worth the living, is so stupendous and so horrifying that there will be no excuse, save frank and utter barbarism, if any other nations, at any future time, resort to arms to settle a difference."

But this war, with all of its winter carnage and ghastly scenes, its famine, its nakedness, its lamentations, is but one source of suffering. In little Albania alone 30,000 persons have starved to death in the last few months and 300,000 more are in a starving condition. Poor battle-ravaged Mexico continues to bleed at every pore. From the distant Orient come cries for philanthropy as a result of floods in the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, China, which have spread death and pestilence. The Konia section of Turkey is struggling to recover from the disastrous October earthquake which snuffed out 3,000 lives and destroyed thousands of homes and other property. Our own problems of relief at home, intensified by the indirect hardships of the European war, are numerous and urgent.

There should come a mighty upheaval of humanitarian sentiment—a great revival of interest by all of us in each other as representatives of a common species. Let us all be more like Abou Ben Adhem—"may his tribe increase." Let us help bring about the future condition glimpsed by Pastor Charles Wagner in his little book, "Justice," wherein he lauds the purposes of the Red Cross organizations and predicts that "the sentiment which leads you to run to each other's aid, even under a rain of balls, will some day be stronger than all the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, N Y

ONE OF INNUMERABLE PATHETIC SIGHTS IN THE EUROPEAN WAR AREA. HERE ARE BUNDLED TOGETHER SEVERAL TINY WAR ORPHANS. THEIR BENEFACTORS ARE DIRECTING THEIR ATTENTION TO THE CAMERA

reasons put together that draw you into this inhuman warfare."

TAKE INTEREST EARLY

The afflicted, the suffering, the dying, regardless of the nature of the previous relations, invariably gain the sympathy of the more fortunate; but what a pity it is that great misfortune so often must be the precursor of friendly interest.

Two powerful men engage in mortal combat. They attack each other with the wildest fury. They shoot, cut, claw, bite, like primitive savages. Eventually one is conquered, perhaps stabbed to the heart, and sinks heavily to the ground in the death paroxysm. As he expires, the conqueror stands over him trembling from the exertion and excitement and breathing hard. For a moment he gloats. He has won; he is the victor. But his feelings undergo a change quickly. Sincere regret that it should have been grips him, and finally deep remorse shakes him to his very soul.

"The grave buries every error, covers every defect, extinguishes every resentment," says Washington Irving. "Who can look down upon the last resting place, even of an enemy, and not feel a compunctious throb, that he should ever have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies moldering there."

Why not take more ante-mortem and less post-mortem interest—genuine, unselfish interest—in our fellow beings?

Verily, the time is ripe for an awakening!

The road to happiness is the continuous effort to make others happy. The chief aim of life ought to be usefulness, not happiness; but happiness always follows usefulness.—*Talmage.*

Digitized by Google
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

HANDLING THE VITAL MAIL

By WILLIAM FOLEY

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Mr. Foley has lately returned from Geneva where he was associated closely with Monsieur Gustave Ador, the distinguished Swiss Chairman of the International Red Cross Committee, in establishing the Agency for Prisoners of War, which is a Red Cross innovation in war relief work. It is a medium through which the prisoners and wounded and their anxious homefolks are kept in touch with each other, and the reader may judge as to the importance of the agency from Mr. Foley's interesting article.*

IN 1911, at Washington, it was suggested that the International Committee of the Red Cross should consider the establishment of a bureau or agency to render possible communication between wounded or prisoners of war and their families, and the reverse. The establishment of this bureau, the usefulness of which seemd at least remote in 1911, became very real in August, 1914.

The delegates from Switzerland to the Convention at Washington were M. Gustave Ador, Dr. Ferrière and Mlle. Alice Favre. It was under their charge that a small organization was effected at Geneva in the latter days of August past. In the start Mr. Ador placed at their disposition two rooms in his house in the Rue de l'Athenée, and there each morning the members of the committee and some friends came to read the letters received, to reply, and to send out the necessary inquiries.

At the beginning a large part of the letters were inquiries for civilians, caught by the conflagration in the enemy's country, for travelers, for business men, and for workers. But soon the letters asking information of soldiers began to appear. By the first of September, the number of letters received daily was about five hundred. The number of workers had increased to about forty. Additional rooms were offered in the house of Mr. J. H. Abegg, at Champel, and the military lists and files were separated from those of civilians.

A CLEARING HOUSE FOR WOES.

In order that full realization of the Committee's work at Geneva may be had, it may be well to call attention to the fact that letter, parcel and telegram communication between the fighting nations no longer exists. The International Red Cross at Geneva has become the clearing house for the woes and worries of half the Christian world. The appeal for news, often the worst, less often the letter of reassurance, the few warm garments, the few marks or francs in specie, all pass through her doors.

But to continue, as to the work itself, and what is now being done. By the twentieth of September, the daily volume of letters amounted well towards two thousand per day. New quarters were necessary, and the City of Geneva placed at the command of the Committee the Palais Eynard. Then over one hundred were working each day.

On October tenth, the headquarters of the Agency were again moved. This time to the Musée Rath, well known to many Americans as the former museum

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

of the City of Geneva; the city again donating the quarters. A résumé of the amount of work done at this period shows two hundred and fifty workers, four thousand letters received per day; fifteen hundred letter replies; fifteen hundred replies by form, information blanks and inquiry cards; from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars forwarded in small amounts of specie; about five hundred small packages of clothing, etc., sent on; one hundred and fifty telegrams received and answered, and an equal number of inquiries in person taken care of.

The writer left Geneva shortly after October tenth, but from letters received only recently he learned that over four hundred volunteers were working, and that over fifty thousand unopened letters had accumulated. From a letter of November eleventh he learns that the daily movement of letters is twelve thousand, five hundred. It is reasonable to believe that the activity in packages, money remittances, and other work has increased in like proportion.

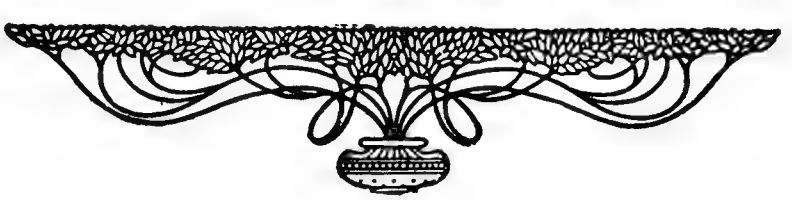
This work is done by the flower and the gentility of Geneva. If in the past Geneva has stamped her name on all that stands for charity and peace, her last work will outrank her best. But few know of the Agency for the Prisoners of War; but when Europe is in the remaking there will be many mothers, many fathers, and many sons to whom the name will have the great meaning of consolation, reassurance and help, or the sad remembrance of the worst news kindly given. To one who has seen it, it will always be impossible to forget the long tables with the piles of letters, the workers, Genevese, but speaking nearly all languages, opening them with the constant fear of a new heart twinge.

And so these letters come by their thousands daily, a Niagara of fear and misery, with the occasional note of joy over the loved one found. They come from the steps of the thrones, even as they come from the thatched cottage. Letters have come from the German and Austrian Royal Houses, and equally from President Poincaré and Sir Edward Grey, and equally too, from the French good wife who sends news of the cow, and the German maiden who seeks her lover, for in this work all are equal.

SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION

The letters come in French, German, Russian, English, Flemish and the Slav tongues. As they are opened, they are assorted to the different departments by languages. If communication has been established, letters and parcels are forwarded at once. If no communication has been made, the letters are divided into three classes: First, those giving full and working information as to the families, or as to their wounded and interned; second, where only partial information is given, which are replied to with cards asking full particulars; and third, the letters which give no names or addresses and must be put aside.

As to the present efficiency of the Agency, over two thousand letters, to not speak of other communications, are delivered each day. While Geneva is giving its best in service and sadness, in tears and time, and while all letters go without stamps, there are none the less many unavoidable expenses. It is to the great credit of the American Red Cross Society that it has seen the need, and is helping the older but smaller sister with her burden of charity.



Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

TAKING OLD SANTA TO ARMAGEDDON

By FRANK G. HEATON
CHRISTMAS SHIP EDITOR OF THE WASHINGTON STAR

WHEN the naval collier "Jason" sailed from New York, the afternoon of November 14, with a full cargo of Christmas remembrances for the war widows and war orphans of Europe, the event signalized something wholly new in the relations of nations. Often have ships steamed away from our shores bearing Red Cross aid and comfort to the people of other lands on whom has been laid the heavy hand of affliction—of plague, of famine or of such visitations as earthquake, flood or fire. But never before, in the history of this or any other land, has a ship been loaded and sent abroad, a messenger of Christmas, to take the place of Santa Claus for little ones to whom the Christmas saint would be unable to make his annual visit.

And never was Santa Claus' sledge loaded with such an assortment as was stowed away in the deep holds of the "Jason." More than six million separate gifts went to make up the cargo of the Christmas Ship; more than six million remembrances from the warm-

JAMES KEELEY, OF CHICAGO
"The Daddy of the Christmas Ship"

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.
STOWING AWAY A DOLL FOR A EUROPEAN YOUNGSTER

Digitized by Google
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

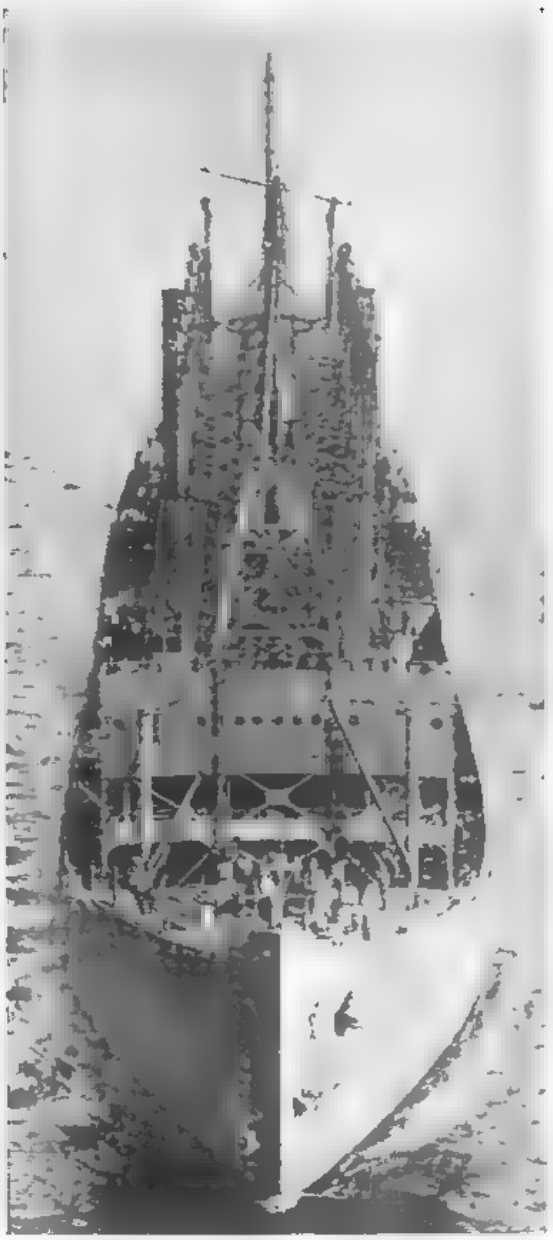
hearted boys and girls, and their sympathizing elders, were included in the contents of the numberless boxes that were stowed beneath the steel decks of the ship that Secretary Daniels, of the Navy Department, officially designated as America's Christmas Ship to Europe's war widows and orphans. And when the "Jason" had been loaded to capacity, the gifts destined for distribution in Russia and Poland remained behind, to be sent later on another vessel.

HOW THE MOVEMENT WAS BEGUN

Beginning as an effort to send a shipload of toys and playthings to the war orphans, the Christmas Ship idea quickly assumed a more practical aspect, and within a few weeks after the plan was broached by James Keeley in the Chicago *Herald*, nearly 100 newspapers, published in all the more important cities of the United States, had converted the original Christmas toy ship into the concept of a huge shipload of warm, comfortable clothing. When the "Jason" finally was made ready for the voyage, the cargo stowed under its decks was composed almost wholly of these more practical and equally welcome, remembrances. It included warm suits for the boys, and warm winter dresses for the women and girls; heavy underwear and stockings for all; shoes for boys and girls—with scores of stout, well-made shoes for the women—sweaters, caps and hats, mufflers, shawls, gloves and mittens—in short, everything to help keep warm and comfortable thousands of boys and girls, big and little, as well as their widowed mothers, in the war-swept countries of the old world.

Not more than 10 per cent of the "Jason's" cargo was made up of toys or playthings. The toy and doll idea seemed to disappear of its own accord as soon as the people of the country realized that a doll, no matter how beautifully dressed, would give little pleasure to a girl whose hands were too numb with cold to hold it—that the most ingenious mechanical toy could have little attraction for a child whose only home was some straw-thatched stable spared by the battling armies.

Every section of the United States was represented in the huge collection of gifts. From the uttermost corner of northeastern Maine to the farthest point of southern California; from the shores of Puget Sound to the tip end of Florida, the gifts came. A few days before the Christmas Ship was due to depart, the *Washington Star*, which co-operated in the brotherly task of loading the big vessel, received by cable and telegraph



Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

THE MONSTER U. S. COLLIER "JASON," THE CHRISTMAS SHIP, PASSING UNDER BROOKLYN BRIDGE EN ROUTE TO THE EUROPEAN WAR ZONE, LADEN WITH CHEER FOR THE CHEERLESS

Digitized by Google
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HELPING WOMEN PACK THE MANY MILLION CHRISTMAS COMFORTS COLLECTED FOR THE WAR ORPHANS AND DESTITUTE, BY 200 AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

more than $1,500 from the children of far-away Hawaii, to be spent for clothing to go on the Christmas Ship. So far as is known, this was the record for long-distance contributions, at least of any importance; and it shows the interest that was taken, wherever Americans live in numbers, in the Christmas Ship.

The "Jason" carried for the American Red Cross 1,000 pounds of absorbent cotton, 6,000 yards of absorbent gauze, 1,950 pounds of bandages, and ten cases of miscellaneous hospital supplies, consigned to the Austrian Red Cross, as well as about three carloads of supplies made and assembled by the new Chicago Chapter of the Red Cross.

By now the gifts the big gray ship carried have been distributed among the thousands of sufferers for whom they were intended. By this time many of the boys and girls of Belgium, France, England, Germany, Austria, Servia, Russia, Poland, Montenegro—each of the warring nations—are warm and comfortable in the gifts that American boys and girls, and American grown-ups, have sent them. And wherever the warm woolen sweaters, the strongly made shoes, the "comfy" fleeced underwear, the stout stockings, the handsome knickerbocker suits, the pretty dresses all the things that went on the Christmas Ship—are being worn, be sure a warmer appreciation, a better understanding, a truer friendship, exists for the warm-hearted people and the warm hearted nation that sent them.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Word from the Front

An Idea is Here Given of the Character of Work Being Performed by the American Red Cross Surgeons and Nurses

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*It is purely for the information of the many thousands of active Red Cross workers and the many thousands more of voluntary contributors of money, clothing, hospital garments and other supplies throughout the United States in support of the European war relief campaign of the American Red Cross, that certain laudatory letters from high sources abroad concerning these relief efforts are published here. Representatives of royalty greeted the American Red Cross trained personnel in a number of the countries, and the reception everywhere accorded was enthusiastic and a marked compliment. The Red Cross is bringing every resource to bear today to mitigate the unspeakable suffering, but it needs strengthening continually. Every contributor of so much as a penny to the Red Cross relief fund should feel that he or she has a direct interest in the big humanitarian undertaking being carried on in the vast region of sore distress.*

JUST what is being accomplished by the 192 skilled surgeons and enrolled trained nurses who, equipped with large quantities of medical supplies, have been sent to the belligerent European countries by the American Red Cross since the great war began, and how they were received by representatives of the different countries, should best be told perhaps by persons who have seen with their own eyes or have obtained the opinions direct of the representatives of the foreign governments. The mail from abroad, and particularly from the scenes of action, has been necessarily small, but from that mail a few letters or parts of letters will be quoted.

American Red Cross hospital units * D and F are devoting their entire time to the care of sick and wounded in the big hospital at Paignton, England, established by the American Women's War Relief Fund, and Dr. Howard W. Beal, of Worcester, Mass., who was medical director of unit F, has been given complete charge. In a letter dated Buckingham Palace, September 30, addressed to Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, one of the honorary secretaries of the American Women's War Relief Fund, E. W. Wallington, private secretary to Her Majesty, Queen Mary, writes:

QUEEN MARY IS PLEASED

"The Queen commands me to write and ask you to be so good as to convey to Miss Hay and the other ladies, nurses and doctors connected with the American Red Cross ship, 'Red Cross,' an expression of Her Majesty's sincere appreciation of the kindly and generous assistance they are rendering to our wounded soldiers and sailors.

"The Queen is interested to hear that the dispatch of this ship has been mainly the work of women, and Her Majesty feels sure that this gift on the part of the American ladies will receive the deep gratitude of the people of this country."

A copy of the above letter was transmitted to American Red Cross headquarters by Mrs. Harcourt. A letter dated in London, November 13, was received by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, chairman of the National Relief Board of the American Red Cross, from Lady Minnie Paget, president of the American Women's War Relief Fund, in which she said in part:

"Dr. Beal has now full command and is at the head of all the units, and all of the work of both surgeons and nurses has been most satisfactory.

"Yesterday a great honor was paid to us, as Queen Mary came to visit the hospital.

* A hospital unit consists of 3 surgeons and 12 nurses.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y

QUEEN MARY OF ENGLAND ON A VISIT TO THE BIG AMERICAN WOMEN'S HOSPITAL AT PAIGNTON, WHICH IS BEING OPERATED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DR HOWARD W. BEAL, OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS DR BEAL IS THE THIRD TO THE LEFT OF HER MAJESTY AND WEARS THE REGULATION CAMPAIGN HAT TWO COMPLETE AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL UNITS ARE STATIONED HERE

She was delighted with everything and said she had not seen anything better done. She was very complimentary to the American surgeons and nurses, and made a special point of saying to me how much she was impressed by the thoroughness of their work. I want you to know how much she appreciated it.

"It really was an exceptional honor for her to show her personal interest in the hospital by this visit"

SERIOUS CASES HANDLED IN GERMANY

Writing from Berlin, under date of November 3, Mrs. James W. Gerard, wife of the American Ambassador to

AMERICAN WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF HOSPITAL, OLDWAY, PAIGNTON, ENGLAND, WHICH IS IN CHARGE OF AMERICAN RED CROSS SURGEONS AND NURSES

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Germany, tells of the work of American Red Cross units G and I, of which Drs. Bial F. Bradbury, of Norway, Maine, and Charles H. Sanders, of Texas, are medical directors:

"I have just seen Count Tallyrand, who returned today from Gleiwitz where our nurses and doctors are, and he is most enthusiastic over all they have done," says Mrs. Gerard. "Count Tallyrand was named by the Red Cross here as interpreter for them and in fact to look after them, so all the news I get from him comes from headquarters.

"He says that the surgeons have made a name for themselves already in Silesia, and that they want three more sent, if it is possible.

"I believe only the badly wounded are sent to them, which speaks volumes for the way they are looked upon here. I can't tell you how proud and happy I feel.

"If all goes well I shall go to Gleiwitz the end of November to see them, and then on to Buda-Pest to visit my sister, where I shall also have a chance of seeing the work we are doing in Hungary. What a comfort to know that our Red Cross can do so much good to help all during this terrible, terrible suffering."

RUSSIA HONORS AMERICANS

Indirect but authentic word from Petrograd is to the effect that the six surgeons of American Red Cross hospital units H and C, sent to Russia and now located at Kiev, have been given ranks of general and lieutenant colonel, and important work assigned them. Dr. Edward H. Egbert, of Washington, D. C., is director of unit H, and Dr. Philip Newton, of Washington, D. C., is director of unit C. Each of the medical directors has been given the rank of general in the Russian army, while their four assistant surgeons have been given the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Dr. Cary A. Snoddy, of Knoxville, Tenn., medical director of American Red Cross hospital unit K, stationed at Vienna, Austria, has been placed in charge of a military hospital, called the Imperial and Royal Reserve Hospital No. 8, which contains a surgical section of 150 beds and a convalescent section of 250 beds, operating rooms complete in every particular, X-ray plants of the most approved type, and other splendid equipment. Two officers of the Austrian army and a number of staff representatives of the Austrian Red Cross are serving under Dr. Snoddy in this hospital.

WARM RECEPTION IN VIENNA

Concerning the arrival of Dr. Snoddy's unit in Vienna, the American Ambassador cabled the State Department the middle of October, as follows:

"American Red Cross contingent arrived Vienna yesterday. Met by embassy staff, representatives government and local Red Cross. Received enthusiastic welcome. Today's journals praise America's generosity. One unit assigned Buda-Pest, rest remaining Vienna."

In Buda-Pest, unit E, of which Dr. Charles E. MacDonald, of Salem, N. J., is medical director, has been given a modern building, fully equipped as a hospital of 200 beds. Dr. MacDonald has been co-operating with the Surgeon General of the Hungarian army, and unit E has been kept very busy handling serious cases.

AMONG 50,000 WOUNDED

But little time for sleeping and eating has been found by American Red Cross hospital unit Number 1, at Belgrade, Servia, where it is under the direction of Dr. Edward W. Ryan, of Scranton, Pa.

"We arrived at this place on October 16, and were immediately put in charge of the big hospital here," writes Dr. Ryan, under date of October 20. "Since starting we have had no time for anything but work and sleep. Many of the wounded had not been dressed for several days, and as we have about 150 and it is necessary to dress them every day, it is 11 o'clock before we get through, and some nights later * * * The cases turned over to us are in many instances of long standing and require constant attention. New cases are arriving steadily and we will be overrun in a very short time. Surgeons are scarce here, and as we have about 50,000 wounded scattered about the country you can readily see what the conditions are."

Six additional surgeons and ten additional nurses, whose names are given elsewhere, were started by the American Red Cross on their way to Servia, November 21, on the steamer "Finland." The Servian Government, through the American Minister at Bucharest, cabled

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

A MASSIVE BUILDING IN BUDAPEST, COMPLETELY EQUIPPED AS A HOSPITAL AND PLACED IN CHARGE OF AMERICAN RED CROSS SURGEONS AND NURSES. THE AMERICAN FLAG FLIES ABOVE IT

Copyright Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

MEMBERS OF THE TURKISH RED *CRESCENT* SOCIETY IN CONSTANTINOPLE MAKING BANDAGES FOR THE SOLDIERS OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE. THE RED CRESCENT SOCIETY IN TURKEY CORRESPONDS TO THE RED CROSS ORGANIZATIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

thanks for this further aid, "which," it said, "will be warmly welcomed."

KIND WORDS FROM FRANCE

The Mayor of Pau, France, Mons. Alfred De Lassence, has written Dr. Reynold M. Kirby-Smith, of Sewanee, Tenn., who is medical director of American Red Cross hospital unit A, located in Pau, in part as follows:

"May I, through your kindness, convey to the American Red Cross an expression of our heartfelt gratitude? * * * We all admire the knowledge and devotion of the doctors, the efficiency and excellent training of the nurses. The hospital that you have taken charge of will be a model and a very useful model for a great many of our sanitary formations. I have often had the satisfaction of expressing my personal views to you and your staff, and I would be very gratified if, through your kindness, you would transmit to the American Red Cross the expressions of our sincere gratitude."

Unit B, headed by Dr. Roades Fayerweather, of Baltimore, is also in Pau.

"Like fugitives from a forest fire these poor refugees, terror-stricken and helpless, pour across the border into the still peaceful regions of Holland," writes American Minister Henry van Dyke, from Holland, under date of November 12, in acknowledging receipt of $10,000 contributed by the American Red Cross for the relief of destitute Belgians in Holland. This was just one of a number of contributions made through the American Red Cross for Belgian relief. Vast quantities of clothing and foodstuffs have been sent to Belgium through the organization. Continuing, Dr. van Dyke says:

"Women, children and old men form the principal part of the exodus. It is a great task to furnish them with shelter, clothing and food. Therefor the gift of the American Red Cross is most welcome, and I am sure that the people of Holland appreciate this proof of the friendship of the United States very warmly. I can assure you that the need of the unfortunate Belgians who still remain in Holland is great, although the Dutch people are doing everything that is possible to take care of them."

STAY NEUTRAL, SAYS MR. TAFT

"I AM trying to pick out of this gloom some hope for us," said Former President Taft at a meeting in New Haven in which over $1,000 was raised for the American Red Cross European war relief fund. "When exhaustion comes there is going to be an opportunity to bring about a solution. We are the principal nation outside of the fight; the nation to whom the countries at war are even now looking and trying to affect public opinion.

"I remember going through Russia and Siberia when I was Secretary of War. It was after the Russian-Japanese war had been waged. The Minister of Foreign Affairs in St. Petersburg said that Japan was in control of the Orient. 'How do you like that,' he said, 'since you helped Japan to defeat us?' When I told him that we had not, he said, 'Oh, yes you did; your people and newspapers sympathized with the Japanese.' This is an excellent illustration of how easily we can violate our position of neutrality."

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS-CHINESE RIVER CONSERVANCY BOARD AT PEKING

Seated (left to right): Charles Davis Jameson, General Advisor to the Board, John Van A. MacMurray, First Secretary of the American Legation, His Excellency, F. Beelaerts van Blokland, Minister of Holland to China, Prof. Daniel W. Mead, University of Wisconsin, Member of the Board, Lieut Col. William L. Sibert, Engineer Corps, U. S. A. Chairman, Arthur Powell Davis, Chief Engineer, U. S. Reclamation Service, Member, Dr. Charles D. Tenney, Chinese Secretary of the American Legation, Secretary of the Holland Legation

Standing (third from the left). His Excellency, Sun Pao Chi, Minister of Foreign Affairs; (fourth from the left) His Excellency, Chang Chien, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, who is Director General of the Conservancy Bureau, Mr. Yen, Secretary to Chang Chien and Interpreter to the Board, Tsao Yu Ins, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs

Digitized by Google
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

A CONSERVANCY PROJECT TO PREVENT MUCH MISERY

By ARTHUR POWELL DAVIS
Chief Engineer of the U. S. Reclamation Service

THE report of the Board of Engineers recently sent to China by the American Red Cross for the purpose of studying ways and means of ameliorating the floods which have devastated Eastern China for many years has been submitted.

The region investigated was the basin of the Huai River and adjacent portions of the great plain of Eastern China. This plain is located in a region of typhoons and is subject to torrential rainstorms of astonishing severity. While the average rainfall is about 36 inches per annum, local rainfalls of 25 inches in 48 hours have been recorded, and storms of from 4 to 8 inches in one to three days are quite common.

The flatness of the plain and the insufficiency of drainage lines causes these storms to flood the country, overflowing such channels as do exist and submerging much of the agricultural land for a sufficient length of time to kill growing crops and to ruin those already harvested. As the storms usually occur in the summer, they are especially destructive to growing crops, and have, at frequent intervals, caused great loss of life from starvation and intense suffering to millions of industrious and worthy people. Millions have been spent to relieve distress and ameliorate conditions, but no considerable betterment has been accomplished.

IN THE BEGINNING

About four years ago, the American National Red Cross, which had been active in collecting and distributing relief funds, suggested to the Chinese Government the advisability of sending an American Engineer to examine the conditions, with a view to the formulation of plans by which the conditions could be remedied by removing their cause. The Chinese Government gladly accepted this offer and volunteered to pay the expenses of the engineer and to furnish such assistance as might be necessary.

Mr. Charles D. Jameson, an engineer of many years experience in China, was selected and he inspected the country involved, and recommended certain surveys, including an elaborate system of precise levels connecting the afflicted region with the coast, along various alternative routes. The surveys recommended were diligently carried out by the Chinese surveyors and their results became available in 1913. As soon as these could be compiled, the American Red Cross referred them to a board of hydraulic engineers, headed by Colonel William L. Sibert of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, the board being completed by the appointment of Professor Daniel Webster Mead, member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and Professor of Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineering in the University of Wisconsin, and the writer, who is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and Chief Engineer of the United States Reclamation Service.

This board sailed from Vancouver June 11 and returned to San Francisco October 15, having spent about three months investigating conditions in the Huai River basin and adjacent regions. We were assisted by ten other American engineers and a large number of Chinese technical assistants, who executed various surveys and investigations in the field under the direction of the board.

The report just made contains a brief account of the previous work and of the surveys lately completed and discusses

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Photos by Prof. D. W. Mead

PICTURES SHOW: (TOP) FLOOD CONDITION OF ONE OF THE SMALL STREAMS IN THE HUAI RIVER AREA, COUNTRY AT RIGHT OF DIKE BEING TEN FEET BELOW FLOOD. (SECOND) THE RED CROSS BOARD AT FOOT OF MING DIKE EAST TO KAOLINGSHEN. (THIRD) SLUICES WHICH FEED THE YEN RIVER, TAKING ITS WATERS FROM THE UPPER GRAND CANAL. (BOTTOM) HOUSE BOATS OF RED CROSS ON THE GRAND CANAL

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the various suggestions that have been made for the relief of the region in question.

NEW PROJECT IS RECOMMENDED

After careful consideration the board finds itself unable to recommend any of the projects heretofore suggested for the relief of this region, and after discussing the problem, outlines a project of its own.

The natural conditions of torrential storms are greatly aggravated by the construction of the Grand Canal from the Yangtse River to the Yellow River crossing the basin of the Huai River without making adequate provision for taking care of the drainage of that basin. A similar condition in the basins of the Yi and Shu Rivers is aggravated by the construction across the drainage of the country of the Yen Canal from the Grand Canal to the coast at Haichow without adequate provisions for drainage.

The board was confronted at the outset with a most embarrassing lack of information concerning the problem under investigation, consisting as it did essentially of flood control. No information whatever existed concerning the discharge of the streams in question and the board was able to obtain very little data regarding even the rainfall of the basin. Parties were at once assigned to the measurement of the streams and of the rainfall, but in the brief period of the investigation no very conclusive data could be obtained. The Chinese Government was urged to continue these observations after the departure of the board and it is earnestly hoped this will be done.

The board recommends that the Huai River be diverted at the point where it enters Hungtse Lake and carried southward to Paoying Lake; thence it will run to Kaoyu Lake and this will discharge through a channel to be greatly enlarged into the Yangtse River. By this means the bed of Hungtse Lake will be reclaimed and about 400,000 acres of excellent land added to the arable area of China.

By means of enlarged outlets, this plan will prevent the Hungtse River from rising as high as it has done in the past during protracted periods of heavy precipitation.

The Sui River, which frequently overflows its banks and inundates the adjoining country, and which empties into Hungtse Lake, is to be controlled by parallel dikes carried across the northern margin of Huai Lake and discharged into Paoying Lake where its waters will mingle with the waters of the Huai River and flow into the Yangtse.

HUNGTSE LAKE TO BE CANALIZED

The bed of Hungtse Lake is to be provided with an extensive network of canals and laterals, the outlet of which would be provided with control works so that the channel would serve for drainage when left open, and by closing them, the canals could be filled from Huai River and used for irrigation by means of moderate lifts, varying from 1 foot to 6 or 7 feet, according to their distance from the source of supply. This system would also be available for navigation and would connect with the Grand Canal and thus make available the waters of Hungtse Lake for navigation in the Canal and for irrigation East of it when needed.

The enlarged channel capacity to be provided between Kaoyu Lake and the Yangtse River would, in dry weather, empty that lake, and unless protected so deplete the water of the Grand Canal, which also communicates with that lake, as to destroy navigation and deprive the land east of it of irrigation water. To prevent this and to improve navigation, it is proposed to build a lift-lock in the lower Grand Canal, which will prevent waste of water in times of scarcity, insure a stable irrigation supply to the eastward and greatly improve the navigation of the Grand Canal, which is now seriously interrupted at low water periods. It is also proposed to build a lift-lock on the Grand Canal above Tsing Kiang Pu to eliminate the great curves and sluices that have been introduced in the channel to obstruct the escape of waters and make navigation possible.

This lock will save distance, economize water, make navigation much safer and

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

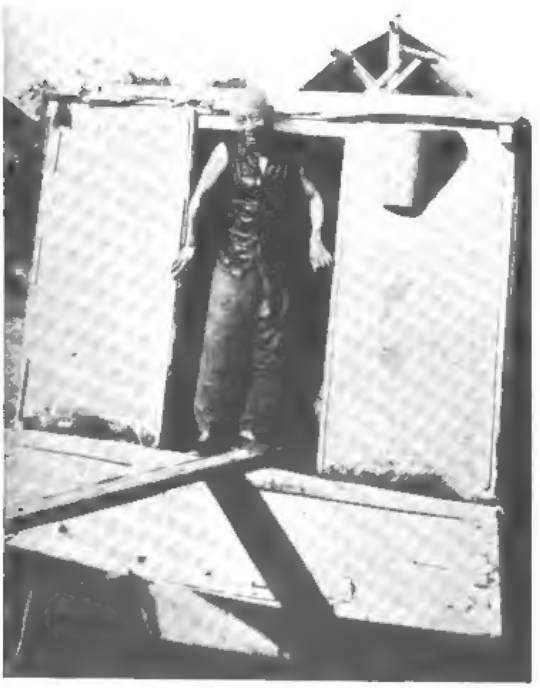
feasible at all stages of water and improve the navigable capacity at that point and for some distance above. It is proposed to provide a regulated flood channel from the canal above this lock to Paoying Lake to care for the excess flood water that reaches this point from freshets in the Yi and Sze Rivers, which join the Canal above.

This combination of improvements would thoroughly protect the country east of the Grand Canal from all floods, except those due to local rainfall, and furnish that canal with a regulated supply of water for navigation and irrigation.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT POSSIBLE

The works recommended by the board would require the excavation of about 375,000,000 yards of material, which is estimated can be accomplished at an expenditure of $30,000,000, including the necessary locks and regulating works. A very conservative estimate of direct benefits to more than 7,000,000 acres of land affected places these benefits at $48,350,000. In addition to this, numerous incidental benefits and the improvement of navigation will greatly stimulate industry, add to the prosperity of the region and produce substantial returns.

Regarding the control of the Yi and Shu Rivers, the board found existing information insufficient to justify the formulation of a plan, but suggests one which seems worthy of investigation, and recommends the collection of the necessary topographical and hydrographic information by the Chinese authorities.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE COOK, MOST IMPORTANT MAN IN THE PARTY

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA